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NOVICES COMPETITION.

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MARCH 30th and 31st, at 7 P.M., Preliminary Fights.

MATINEE SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, at 2.30 P.M., Last preliminary and Semi-finals.

SATURDAY, April 1st, at 9.15 P.M. sharp. Novices Finals.

15 Round Featherweight Championship.

TEDDY NEAL v. A. B. CHADWICK.

15 Round Middleweight Championship.

A. B. DUNCAN v. A. P. O. CALLAGHAN.

ADMISSION
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY'S MATINEE, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents (no reserved seats) MEMBERS FREE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, \$5 & \$3 (reserved) and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S MEMBERS, MONDAY, 27th March, GENERAL PUBLIC, TUESDAY, 28th March, when tickets for THURSDAY and FRIDAY (unreserved) will also be sold.

The Day of Days

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Just for once in a lifetime does the Prince of Wales visit the Colony. His Royal Highness is coming on the 7th. When he comes there will be wonderful occasions, gorgeous parades, never-to-be-seen sights.

Of course, you want to keep pictures of the Prince's visit. TODAY is the Day for you to get your Camera outfit and supplies. See our window, TODAY!

For Good
Photo Supplies
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CENTRAL

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

LENTEN COURSE BY THE REV. H. COPELEY MOYLE.

4th BATTLE.

The fourth sermon of the Lenten Course delivered by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning.

Taking as his text the words "Fight the good fight of faith" (1 Timothy vi. 12) the preacher said:—

"We were thinking last Sunday morning of 'Progress as a Characteristic of the Christian Life. To-day I want to remind you that at every step we take our progress is contested. As we endeavour to grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, we are opposed. As we endeavour to further the progress of the Christian Community we find enemies who oppose all reforms. And so we have to recognise that Battle is an essential and characteristic feature of the Christian Life. We are members of the Church Militant which means the Fighting Church. We were marked with the Cross at our Baptism 'in token that hereafter we shall not be ashamed' to fight manfully under Christ's banner against sin, the world and the devil and to continue His faithful soldier and servant unto our life's end. If we are faithful soldiers we are pledged to a life of Battle."

Now the world is quite religious, it likes the sanction of religion to calm its conscience and to satisfy its innate longing for the spiritual. But the world does not like a religion which is always cropping up in unexpected places, and interfering where it is not wanted. Some people want a religion which can be kept in a cupboard and only brought out when wanted, like people used to bring out their Sunday clothes. They do not want a religion which insists on a place in the office and the shop, and claims a deciding voice in every amusement and pleasure and relaxation. But that is just what the religion of Christ claims. He claims to be our Master and we are His servants so that His Spirit leads us. His example stirs us to emulation and His commands bind us. The religion which we profess is not one for Sunday use only, not a religion which has only to do with christenings and weddings and funerals. It is a religion which claims our thought and our obedience every day, and just because of this it is found to meet with opposition and so we have to be prepared for Battle. The ordinary worldly life is self-centred. The Christian life must be Christ-centred. The average Christian does not live a life in which religion were the dominant power in his life—but as though the dominant power were self-interest. Such a life is not the Christian life, its Christianity is but a thin veneer which fails to deceive any but the most superficial observer.

"We have to fight a battle every day if we are really Christians, and that battle has to be fought out first of all in our own hearts." The world is full of the great struggle between good and evil, and each of us is taking his part in it. But it is no distant battle which we are called to fight, it is a battle within ourselves. The soldier of the Cross has to make Christ supreme in his own heart. And he has to fight against the weakness and the evil in his own nature.

One of the foes we have to fight is our own cowardice. Physical courage is common enough amongst certain races and Englishmen have never been deficient in it, but moral courage is a much rarer quality. And so often the Christian is vanquished, because he lacks it. We are afraid of what people will think and say of us, afraid of the sneer of a companion, afraid of the laughter of the crowd, and so we shrink from the battle and fail to fight the good fight.

The first requisite then for victory in the battle is Faith. "This is the victory that overcometh," wrote St. John, "even our faith." Faith makes the unseen real to us. It makes Christ so real to us that we dread to displease Him far more than we fear the sneer of a companion, the laughter of the crowd, and to hear Him say "Well done" is a reward that makes the battle seem small.

Faith grows by meditation and prayer, and by use. If we have only a little faith let us use that little and it will increase. The mistake so many Christians make is to neglect the little faith they have, not to use it and so to lose it. "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief," is a prayer that most of us need to make frequently. The battle then begins in our own heart. In the small things of everyday life we have to be and to do what we think Christ would have us be and do. We have to be soldiers fighting for what is right against all the forces of evil. And the Christian soldier has to fight in simplicity. He is not to trust to craft and guile to win the victory for those are the enemy's weapons and to use them is disloyalty to our King. When Christ sent His Apostles to convert the world and to found the Catholic Church, He did not send them out with a clever scheme of wisely directed propaganda, but He sent them just to live a simple life and deliver the message of God's love as shown in the life and resurrection of Jesus. They were

By winning words to conquer willing hearts, And make persuasion do the work of fear,

and their and their message had such an effect that the world was amazed. We need to cultivate simplicity. Religion no doubt has its problems. But vital religion is doing right and avoiding wrong, it is following Christ, wherever He may lead us. The world thinks that everything must be done by craft and policy. It does not go straight to its end, but tries to reach it by some circuitous route; but it must not be so with the Christian. He must be illuminated by faith and seeing his object he presses straight on to reach it. And the fight against the evil of our own hearts may last as long

as this life. Some of the most faithful Christians have had a hard fight against temptation right up to the hour of their death.

But the battle is not only within ourselves, it has to be fought also against the evil around us. Are there not many things in the world around us of which it may be said "Everyone does so," and yet which our conscience whispers to be wrong?

Some years ago the Oxford branch of the Christian Social Union sent out a number of questions on "commercial morality" to business men, and the answers received showed a deplorable state of business methods. One of the questions was "Do you find it difficult to apply the principles of Christian truth and justice to the conduct of business?"

In answer to this two employers wrote "Business is based on the plutocratic theory of existence. If Christian truth and justice is not consistent with this, business is in a bad case." In answer to the same question another employer wrote "Not only difficult, but impossible. For a man is not master of himself. If one would live and avoid the bankruptcy court, one must do business on the same lines as others do, without troubling whether the methods are in harmony with the principles of Christian truth and justice or not." These answers were given some years ago and apply to life in England, but if the circumstances of trade and business here are on no better foundations, it is clear that there is plenty of room for battle in the life of the business man and that if he is a faithful Christian he will sometimes have to fight hard for Christian principles or even for such fundamental principles as truth and honesty. The Christian is bound to act on the principles, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Another point at which the Christian must be prepared for battle is the low standard of sexual morality, said to be much lower since the war.

The Christian must be ready to do battle for the high standard of personal purity which Jesus Christ set before us, and He must expect the same high standard from men as from women. He must be ready to fight against impurity wherever he finds it, and never to tolerate any words which make fun of impurity. One determined Christian can do much to cleanse and uplift the moral atmosphere of an office, a shop, a barrack room, a shop or a drawing room.

Let the Christian ideal be loyally pursued and fought for and little by little it will surely be established. "Fight the good fight of faith." The Bible is wide-spread and continuous, but if we fight on in faith we shall certainly win the victory. For if our enemies are strong and crafty God is on the side of right and He is stronger than all our foes.

Jesus Christ took our human nature that in it He might fight a great Battle against evil, but remember that though He conquered He seemed to fail. On the Cross the powers of evil seemed to have been victorious.

But it was not really so. He had conquered. So do not let us despair if the battle seems going against us. If we are fighting for justice and truth and honesty and purity, we shall have times when the fight seems lost. But never despair. When the world with all its crushing power is against you; when the flesh with all its innate evil is dragging you down, and when the Devil is tempting you to believe that you will never win, then look to the Captain of your salvation and take courage, and fight with renewed vigour knowing that time is short and eternity is at hand, and Christ the conqueror in the great battle will help you to a like victory.

For Right is Right, since God is God, And Right the day must win, To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin.

JAPAN AND YOUNG INDIA.

BARON HAYASHI'S ADVICE.

Baron Hayashi (The Japanese Ambassador visited the Indian Students' Hostel, Koppel-street, on February 26th and lectured on the development of Japan from as far back as 2000 years ago up to the present day. Major G. Bavin presided over a large gathering of young Indians of both sexes. Baron Hayashi's opening sentences were received with cheers of approbation. I have one here this afternoon (he said) because I like India. Japan received her guiding influence from India years ago—and when I say years ago I think it was very nearly two thousand years ago. Such influence did not come directly from India, but indirectly, through China and Korea. It was almost with suddenness that Japan sprang up into the new world. It was, he thought, in 1853 that Commodore Perry came to his fleet and urged Japan to wake up. We had to obey, added his Excellency with a laugh. We had a very pleasant dream for a long time, and to our surprise we found that the presence of Commodore Perry and his fleet was disagreeable. (Laughter.) But at the same time when we were told the conditions of the world we could no more enjoy this dream. We had to wake up.

Our modern life dates back only fifty-seven years. During that short period we had to build up what you see to-day. (Cheers.) We had to construct our shipping. The ships we had in these days were just like fishing boats. We had to construct our navy and start our army on modern principles. We had no foreign trade. Only about one dozen foreigners—Dutchmen—were allowed to reside in a small, tiny corner of Japan. We had nothing to sell except perhaps certain curios. (Laughter.) We had nothing to buy from foreign countries. And now it is nearly one of the wonders of the world that in the course of sixty years Japan created its shipping, navy, army, and commerce which you see to-day. (Cheers.)

There is one thing I would like to say. I am not quite sure whether you will welcome us to live in a small, tiny corner of Japan. (Hear, hear.) I hope you young Indian countrymen who are studying here will not become agitators. (Hear, hear.) That is the one thing I would like to ask you. Am I right? (Hear, hear.) We have had trouble, but I think we all hope for peace. Japan had peace for more than two hundred years, and I would like to urge upon you that among ourselves we want peace. (Cheers.)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KAMO MARU"
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above steamer are hereby notified that same (excepting the goods from London covered by bills of lading Nos. 28 to 33 and other few lots) will be returned from Shanghai by the same steamer on the 31st inst., and these Goods will be landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.

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S.S. "COMMISSAIRE RANEL"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON, ANTWERP, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, LA PALICE, etc., as s.s. "MATHAN" & s.s. "CHER MATHAN" are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 29th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages must be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSHER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BOSTON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 31st March, 1922, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents,
Hongkong, 24th March, 1922.

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"OLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED-KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

S.S. "GLENNAP"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th March, 1922, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 30th March, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.

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S.S. "ANDRE LEEON"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, ex s.s. "ARMAND BEHIO" in connection with above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods will be excepting Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 29th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages must be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSHER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 23rd, 1922.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "EASTERN" FROM AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby notified that same will be returned from Japan by the s.s. "TAKADA" due here on the 30th inst. and all goods will be landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1922.

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VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE

SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND GENOA

THE S.S.

"TJISONDARI" & S.S. "TJIBODAS"

S.S. "TJIBODAS" having arrived from Shanghai with the Cargo of s.s. "TJISONDARI", Consignees are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st March, 1922, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th March, 1922, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival, of steamer otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1922.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMER

"KALYAN"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 25TH MARCH, 1922.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID

ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on part of the cargo ex s.s. "Dumra" from BOMBAY, etc. which was landed at Singapore owing to the Strike. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1922.

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JAVA PACIFIC LIJN

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

S.S. "TJISALAK" & S.S. "TJIBODAS"

S.S. "TJIBODAS" having arrived from Shanghai with the cargo of s.s. "TJISALAK", consignees are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st March, 1922, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th March, 1922, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1922.

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S.S. "ANDRE LEEON"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, ex s.s. "ARMAND BEHIO"

in connection with above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods will be excepting Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 29th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages must be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSHER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 23rd, 1922.

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S.S. "ANDRE LEEON"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO LOCAL ARCHITECTURE. COMPLETION OF THE BANK ANNEXE.

In a few days, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank annexe will be ready to receive its tenants, although the Prince of Wales will not be likely to see this notable and handsome addition to the architectural features of Hongkong without its veil of scaffolding. The remaining task of the masons is to go all over the granite to surface of the frontage, from top to bottom, with their hammers and punches and so give the whole of the stone a regular appearance.

The new building has a frontage of 94 feet, a height of 80 feet and a depth of 114 feet 6 inches. Of the five storeys, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as all thrifty souls in Hongkong know—is using the first floor for the Savings Bank Department. It is connected by a bridge with the main bank building. The other floors either have been already, or will be, sub-let to tenants for office purposes. A Waywood-Otis lift has been installed for their convenience.

The Bank Annexe is a reinforced concrete structure, in the Renaissance style, faced with granite from base to roof and with a short return of granite on either side. The remainder of the walls at sides and back and faced with granite plaster known as zinzokeli—a Japanese production. The verandah piers are carried in perpendicular lines from ground to cornice, where they are arched; the effect is very fine and is not lessened in any way by the stone enrichment supplied to the facade. The only point of criticism that suggests itself is that the verandah breaks the line of the street frontage and makes the Annexe detract somewhat from the importance of the Bank Building adjoining.

All the woodwork and joinery in the building is of teak and a great amount has been required. The floor space alone—on the five floors—has required nearly 30,000 square feet of teakwood. Mosaic and other tiles for stairways and vestibules have been supplied by the Malkin Tile Works; all the steel for the reinforced concrete was specially imported from home; a British firm, Messrs. Singer & Co., supplied all the wrought-iron work for enclosures to the lift.

Messrs. Palmer & Turner are the architects of the building which has been under construction for a little more than two years. As a matter of fact the contractor, is only three months beyond scheduled time although he has had to face a strike, in the course of executing the contract, in practically every trade concerned in the constructional work. Finally, the seamen's strike delayed the arrival of some of the tiling.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE. MEANING OF A SECTION IN DOUBT. SUMMARY COURT ACTION.

The Rents Ordinance has been amended two or three times already, but the Justice Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) hinted in the Summary Court yesterday that one of the sections of the measure requires further elucidation. "Unfortunately," remarked his Honour, "the Attorney-General is not like Bernard Shaw—he does not write a long preface to tell what the play is about. I have often wondered what the section means."

An action had been brought under Section 15 of the Rents Ordinance, and the case was one in which the owner of houses standing back to back at 41, Des Voeux Road, and 72, Connaught Road West sought to recover possession from the tenant on the ground that the bulk of the premises was being used as a godown and was required for the housing of his family.

Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared for the plaintiff, suggested that section 15 had been introduced to meet local conditions. The Justice Judge said it rather looked as though, if a man had premises which he used partly as a shop and partly for the accommodation of himself and the other people working in the shop, the whole of these premises would be virtually a domestic tenement.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, urged that there was no case to answer but put up a lengthy argument based partly on the doctrine of *res-judicata*. Regarding Section 15 Mr. Lo's opinion was that not a single word in it said that a lesser could come into Court and claim possession. It was purely a matter of construction. All that section 15 said was that in a certain contingency nothing in this Ordinance should be construed as enabling the lessee to do so and so.

Replying to Mr. Lo's argument, Mr. Davidson said that if Mr. Lo's argument was correct, the Ordinance gave to landlords no more rights than he had before was true, then the section was a dead letter. Mr. Davidson urged that this was clearly an enabling Ordinance which enabled the landlord to claim portion of the premises whereas previously he could claim only the whole.

CORRESPONDENCE. STRIKE PAY FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—At the meeting of Peak residents to be held to-morrow (Tuesday) the question of paying servants for the time they were on strike will doubtless be discussed. I have heard only two arguments in favour of strike pay. The first is that the servants were intimidated. The second—based on pure expediency—is that if they are not paid they will strike again.

With regard to the first argument it is true that there was great intimidation, but if there were a general desire not to strike then the servants were guilty of a signal act of cowardice for striking at the dictation of a few agitators. It is not customary to reward people for being cowards. But it is far from certain that the servants—as a body—did not want to strike, for it should be remembered that most of them did not return to work until Thursday, although the general strike was over on the previous Monday. Some did not return until much later.

Do those who advocate strike pay recommend that all should be paid alike? Are the servants who returned after ten days or more to be treated in the same way as the few who hastened back to their work on the Monday evening?

With regard to the second argument I can imagine no greater incentive to strike than to give strike pay. It is possible that if strike pay is not given at the end of this month the servants may strike at once, but it is certain that if strike pay is given they will strike at a later date at a time convenient to them. They will argue that they risk nothing and may gain much.

It seems entirely wrong in principle to pay servants who have refused to work and put their employers to considerable inconvenience, and in some cases even to hardship. Before the shipowners made their extraordinary settlement I doubt if there had been a single case of strike pay by employers in the world's history. I trust that Peak residents and others will not follow the shipowners' example but will stand firm.—Yours, etc., PEAKITE.

March 27th, 1922.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MOTTO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It will be noticed that the "ornamental pillars" that have been erected around Queen's Statue and near the Kowloon Railway Station have been embellished with the device of the Prince of Wales Feathers with the motto "Ich Dien" in a scroll. I think I am correct in saying that soon after the outbreak of war with Germany, the Prince of Wales renounced the use of the German motto "Ich Dien" and it was duly announced in the home papers and copied in the local Press. It would be advisable therefore that this motto be obliterated.

Enclosing my card I am, yours faithfully,

Hongkong, March 27th, 1922.

[We remember that the motto was discussed but we have no recollection of its renunciation by His Royal Highness. The motto "Ich Dien" is much older than the German Empire. It was found in the helmet of the King of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy, in which he served as a volunteer in the French Army 26th August, 1346. Edward, the Black Prince as a mark of respect to his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the Prince won the battle, adopted the motto, which has since been borne with the plume of ostrich feathers by the heirs to the crown of England.—Ed.]

C.P.S. ENTERPRISE.

A FAR EAST-EUROPEAN SERVICE INAUGURATED.

A through fortnightly service between Europe and the Far East will be inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific. It is officially announced and its finest and fastest steamships and trains will make this service the most important of its kind in the world.

The *Empress of France* and the *Empress of Scotland* will be placed in regular service this spring between Hamburg and Quebec, with Cherbourg and Southampton as intermediate ports of call. Thus connecting the great continental ports with England and with Canada and the Far East.

In addition to the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia*, the Canadian Pacific will have in service the new *Empress of Canada* and the *Empress of Australia*, which will permit sailings between Hongkong and Vancouver every two weeks instead of every four weeks, as at present. The sailing schedules for the Pacific Empresses between Vancouver and the Far East have been so arranged that direct connection will be maintained with the Trans-Atlantic sailings of the *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of France*.

Fairly heavy through-bookings are already reported for this service. The distance from Hongkong to Liverpool is approximately 13,000 miles, and yet passengers are able to arrive at their journey's end in 30 days.

THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE STRIKE. INTERVIEW WITH SIR WILLIAM BRUNYATE.

A representative of the *Daily Press* asked Sir William Brunyate, the other day, to expand a little the interesting

reference he made at St. Paul's College, regarding the way the University faced the strike incident to the general strike. The University, of course, was in a peculiar position at that time, because its constituents were mainly Chinese. There were two possible methods of handling the situation. One was for the European staff of the University to see to its own arrangements and leave the Chinese students to fend for themselves; the other was to invite the students to co-operate in keeping things going, irrespective of their views as to the merits of the dispute. The method of "cutting for himself" would have had a disastrous effect upon the whole organisation of University life, which is essentially communal in character. The second plan—which was adopted—might be expected to promote the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which should animate the corporate life of a University. As Sir Wm. Brunyate put it, "The University played the game." The specific which Western folk tried between 1914 and 1919 proved efficacious here, also; comradeship in times of difficulty and strain led to better mutual understanding and improved relationships.

When notice was received that the Chinese staff would leave, said Sir William Brunyate, "we called the representative students together and told them we could get food for them and bring it here but they would have to transport it and cook it and keep the place clean. Each hostel has its own hostel committee; they are more or less communal establishments. In every case, the hostel committee made the necessary arrangements and as the servants went out, the committee took over."

Sir William explained that the Committee apportioned the work between various squads. There was a squad of cooks, another of house-boys and another for transport.

"The literally had to wield the coolie's bamboo pole," inquired the interrogator. "Certainly," replied the Vice-Chancellor. He explained that the food supplies, on arrival by motor vehicle, were weighed out in one of the rooms and carried thence to the different hostels, which are quite a long way apart. One of the hostels, in which there was a large element of Malayan students, took the opportunity to get away from Chinese cookery for a time and had in a stock of the special condiments incidental to Malay cooking. For a week, at any rate, the students worked out food prices by sliding rule to three places of decimals.

On costs, Sir William remarked that the experience had given an opportunity for checking the cost of catering and he had come to the conclusion that it was not far wrong. "I think the general feeling was," he said, "that we were never better fed than during the strike." The teaching staff, Sir William explained, adopted communal meals as far as possible and, without wishing to lay down the law to the women of the Colony, Sir William Brunyate suggested that that was the best way to deal with such a situation if it recurs.

The strike gave some of the students the opportunity to carry out the educational principles of Mr. Wackford Squiers who, having instructed a boy that "win-der" spells "window" would send him out to go and clean one. On the Monday," said the Vice-Chancellor, "the mechanics went out and our student manual made a record of the day. The telephone switchboard, when it became out of order, was a risk of the ward. Government Civil Hospital, our medical students held a meeting and unanimously decided to offer to take over, and a complete roster of duty was arranged. A stretcher squad was also formed in case of emergency. If the strike had continued we should have been able to supply organised help outside."

COLONEL WARD, M.P. ON ORIENTAL PEOPLES.

ABSURDITY OF TRYING TO DRIVE INTO THEM OUR NOTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

During the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, on February 7th, Colonel J. Ward said the offer made by Mr. Clynes to the Government in order that they might carry on a little longer instead of having a General Election was not made in the interests of the Government. At the moment the Labour party knew that they would be, so to speak, "caught bending." (Laughter.) If they wished to keep together the best elements belonging to the different parties in the State, it was absolutely necessary for the Government to hold together during the next ten years as it was for everyone to sink their differences during the war.

Without wishing to say a word that would cause the slightest irritation to France, he would urge that any pact should be accompanied by conditions whereby we might control circumstances that might lead us into difficulties that we never contemplated at the time we gave our signature. He would form no pact with any European State, but only with the United States, whose history and traditions were the same as our own.

Our difficulties in India and Egypt were due to our trying to deal with entirely "different" mentality from our own. The idea that you could drive into those people your notions of government was absurd. If we scuttled out of Egypt we ought to be ashamed of ourselves.

THE LATE SIR EVERARD FRASER.

TRIBUTES TO LATE CONSUL.

The Shanghai papers to hand give full expression to the great shock caused to the whole community by the unexpected death of Sir Everard Fraser, who had won a place in popular regard which is seldom excelled or even equalled in so cosmopolitan a community. The funeral on March 23rd was marked by such marks of respect to his memory as are probably unprecedented in Shanghai. A feature of the funeral was that not only were the British members of the Volunteer Corps, present in strength, but by the wish of the Consular body all non-British units were represented.

Among the tributes paid to the memory of the late Consul General were the following:

At the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Pearce, said:—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I should like to place on record the most sincere regret we all feel at the sudden and untimely death of the Senior Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., which took place in the early hours of this morning. Apart from his outstanding qualities, as a man and a friend, he has always taken a most active interest in the welfare of the port, more particularly in his position as Senior Consul, and the community as a whole will keenly mourn the great loss which it has suffered through his death. Our deepest sympathies go out to Lady Fraser, his family and relatives.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY. The following message was issued by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai:

"The death of Sir Everard Fraser is a great shock; his loss will be a heavy one to the entire community. His long experience in China and service in Shanghai peculiarly fitted him for the position of Senior Consul and to provide over the deliberations of the Consular Body. As such, he won the respect and affection of all his colleagues."

"Sir Everard Fraser was always found anxious to promote the best of Anglo-American relations; and co-operation between Americans and British appeared to be a matter that was very near to him."

His sudden death arouses the greatest sympathy for his family in their bereavement and for his countrymen in the deprivation of his valued services on their behalf."

SUPREME COURT SYMPATHY.

Touching reference to the death of Sir Everard Fraser was made in H.M. Supreme Court by Mr. Peter Grain, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate.

Speaking with evident and very deep emotion, His Lordship said:—"Mr. Crown Advocate, before we begin the work of the day I desire to refer to the very great loss we have sustained by the death of Sir Everard Fraser. Sir Everard, as His Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai, had obtained, I think I may say, the regard, the esteem, and the affection of the whole community. You, gentlemen, have known him for a much longer period of time than I have. But the short time would that it had been longer—that the day I desire to refer to was advice for me already to have regarded him with great love and affection. He was a man always, at the service of his friends and the community, and devoted to his duty, always willing to give his time, his advice and his assistance to all and any that appealed to him. He was always patient to listen to any grievance, ready to right any wrong, and to give relief to all those who appealed to him in any distress. And when he gave, whether it was advice or it was help or relief, he gave not stintingly but with a full hand. (Gentlemen, I desire, on behalf of His Majesty's Judges, to express our exceedingly great grief at the sad news which we have received, and to say that long shall we mourn Sir Everard Fraser, the experienced and conscientious official, the cultivated and upright gentleman, and the kindest and best hearted of friends."

WORLD THEATRE.

Thomas Ince's last production in six parts is appearing on the screen of the World Theatre to-day (Tuesday); a story written by C. Gardner Sullivan, featuring the prominent star, Bessie Barriscale, as "Nancy May."

There is nothing particularly strong in the story, but revenge is the main motive. Nancy is taken from an orphan asylum and put at work at Mrs. Hendon Ware's boarding-house and having unintentionally compromised herself with one of the boarders, she is denounced by a man who pretends to be fond of her and is thereupon cast off by Mrs. Hendon Ware. Her chance of the revenge does not come for several years, when she becomes a prominent stage star.

KRYPTOK LENSES.

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distance lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lenses, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 23, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

PRESTIGE

Prestige cannot be created in a day; it is the result of years of effort to serve, to be fair, to be prompt, courteous and reliable, and to set a standard of excellence in all business dealings.

It is only by sparing no pain or effort to give our customers the highest possible measure of satisfaction throughout the past 72 years that we hold the position we do to-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

are now showing a large selection of ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Cut-Glass Tableware

Attractive Patterns in

CROWN CHINA

TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, EARLY MORNING SETS, DESSERT SETS, BOWLS, DISHES, ETC

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FLAGS FOR DECORATIONS

CONSULT

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

20% DISCOUNT

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DANCE

RECORDS

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Wm. Powell. TELEPHONE 3146.

A Smart selection of GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

just unpacked. These are now on show at our new premises at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd. High-Class Tailors and Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have this day admitted Mr. CHARLES BARNARD BROWN, A.C.A. into partnership.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. 709

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BE it known that the Consular Tariff has been reformed from to-day's date, 4% ad valorem instead of 5%.
O. D. CANSECO,
Consul General for Peru.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. 708

THE UNION CHURCH LITURARY CLUB

TO NIGHT, 9 P.M.

ILLUSTRATED Musical Lecture on "Robert Schumann" by Mr. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH. Assisted by Mr. BOWEN-SMITH & Mr. HARRY ORE.
ALL WELCOME. 708

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB

A DANCE will be held at the U.S.R.C. on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, starting at 9.15 p.m. punctually. Arrangements as heretofore.
Kowloon, 27th March, 1922. 711

THE HON. MR. E. H. SHARP, C.A.S.

ANY person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the will of the late Mr. E. H. SHARP, C.A.S., formerly of Hongkong is requested to communicate immediately with
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. 710

BILLIARD

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP

1st Prize ... Gold Watch.
2nd ... Silver Cup.
3rd ... Billiard Cue.
Highest Break ... Billiard Cue.
Entrance Fee \$3.00.
Entries close on April 10th.
Names to be sent (with Entrance Fees) to
J. H. OXBERRY,
Palace Hotel.
705

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES

In the matter of the PACIFIC TRADING CO., LTD. in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above Company are required on or before the seventeenth day of April, 1922, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned at 31 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by a notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof shall be excluded from any distribution which may be made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1922.
WONG TAT TONG,
WOO YUK TUNG,
Liquidators. 707

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "PATHAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Antwerp & Liverpool per s.s. "PATHAN" are hereby notified that their cargo for Hongkong which was landed at Shanghai owing to the recent strike is coming forward per s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" due to arrive here on or about the 1st April.
The cargo will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and Consignees are requested to make the necessary arrangements respecting delivery.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents. 706

A. G. DA ROCHA
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR
AND
GENERAL BROKER

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street. Tel. No. 2922.
Favoured with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY

30th MARCH, 1922, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.
1 Billiard Table, by Burroughs and Watts, Ltd., London.
1 Billiard Table, by Feirson and Smith, Sydney.
9 Electric Ceiling Fans.
2 American Counter (drilling) Machines (new).
400 Tins Water Paint.
1 5-h.p. "Archimedes" Portable Motor (for use in any ordinary boat).
1 "Yale" Combination Safe.
2 Billiard 8-light chandeliers.
TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised column at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING to which all Peak Residents are invited will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th INSTANT in the Peak Club at 8.00 p.m.
To consider—
A. Proposal to form a Peak Residents' Association and if confirmed.
B. All matters relative thereto.
JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary of Provisional Committee. 671

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE Forty-fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Co. will be held at the Office of the General Manager, 10th March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1921.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1922. 575

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Manager, 10th March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1921.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st March, 1922, both days inclusive.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1922. 583

HONGKONG POLO CLUB

FOR the convenience of those Members of the Polo Club and their friends, who wish to watch the Polo on the afternoon of April 6th, temporary stands are being erected on the South (Hawthorn) side of the ground, to which admission will be by ticket only. Members can obtain tickets from Mr. J. BELL-IRVING, c/o Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Owing to the limited accommodation available, tickets for friends will be limited to four per Member. 684

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

RACE MEETING in honour of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to be held at the Race Course, Happy Valley on APRIL 7th.
1st Race starts at 2.30 p.m.
Admission to Jockey Club Enclosures \$5.
Tickets can be obtained at Kelly & Walsh or at the Gate. Ladies free. Programme, \$1 each.
Spectators and Sailors in Uniform \$1 each.
The proceeds will be donated to the proposed New Nursing Home.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course. 644

NOTICE

TO OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE

IN accordance with the expressed wish of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to meet all ex-serviced men, among whom the mentioned officers of the Mercantile Marine, His Excellency THE GOVERNOR most kindly extends to all certificated members of that service in ships using or passing through the Port an invitation to be present in the grounds of Government House at 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of April 6th, when His Royal Highness looks forward to meeting them.
In announcements of the above already issued, the final date of application for tickets of admission is stated to be March 25th. It has, however, been realised that if this date is strictly observed, the majority of officers likely to be in port on April 6th will be prevented from attending. Arrangements have, therefore, been made that officers should apply as soon as possible for cards of admission to the Rev. G. T. WATSON, c/o Seamen's Institute, Praya East (stating rank, name of firm, and any war-services and decorations), the final date of application being kept as late as possible in order to obviate in some measure the difficulty above stated. 654

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

I have this day handed over the Management of this Company's Branches in Hongkong and Canton to Mr. JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Local Manager.
W. E. BAILE,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.
The Directors of the Company have appointed Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents of the Company for Hongkong & Canton and the business of the Company in those areas will be under their charge as from 1st April, 1922. On and after that date all communications relating thereto should therefore be addressed to Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., as Agents of the Company.
Mr. T. SHERMAN, J. has been appointed Resident Inspector of the Company and will have a seat in Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Office and will be in charge of the Company's interests, and Mr. TSE YAN PAK will also continue to act as Comptroller for the Company under Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
The present Branch Offices of the Company in Hongkong and Canton will be closed as from the same date.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Local Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.
We have accepted the Agency of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., for Hongkong & Canton and will take charge of the Company's interests in those areas as from 1st April, 1922.
Per Pro. DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
G. M. DODWELL,
Director. 674

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

ON and after SATURDAY the 28th inst. Mr. A. JOHARD, Acting Agent of the Messageries Maritimes will take charge of the Hongkong Agency.
R. RODENFUESS,
Acting Agent. 698

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS in this Company are reminded that the calls and premium due in respect of the new issue Shares must be paid on or before the 31st inst.
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 697

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

(Telephones 122).

MAINE SURVEYORS.

PAINTER'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE hereby give notice of our REMOVAL to new Office on the 3rd Floor, No. 44, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL, on the 1st proximo.
GODDARD & DOUGLAS. 690

EX ROYAL MARINES

KINDLY communicate with P.O. Box 830 666

NOTICE

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES—ILLUMINATIONS
LANTERNS & CANDLES.

THE LANTERNS and CANDLES ordered by Mr. C. MONTAGUE, Esq., have arrived and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. have kindly undertaken to arrange for the distribution of same. The premises recently occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM POWELL, LTD. in WIM-MAN'S BUILDING will be used as the depot for the issue of these lanterns and candles. Purchasers who have already placed orders are requested to send to this depot for their supplies. Further orders may be sent direct to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. The depot will be open on March 28th and remain open until April 6th. Hours 9.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 6. 702

G. R.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S.

"WIVERN"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship as she lies in the harbour.
1. Full particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, permits to view and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
2. A deposit of \$100 is required. Before forms of tender can be issued, this amount being returned if tender is not accepted.
3. The vessel will be on view from the 22nd March to the 22nd April inclusive during the ordinary working hours of the Dockyard.
PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "WIVERN"
Length between Perpendiculars ... 235 ft.
Breadth extreme ... 41 ft.
Depth in hold ... 20 ft.
Nominal Displacement ... 3000 Tons (light)
4. Propelling Machinery and Boilers have been removed and only a few items of Workshop machinery and fittings have been left on board.
5. Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to noon on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1922.
H. G. LLOYD, Esq.,
Naval Store Officer,
H. M. Dockyard. 695

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Box 5, C.K. GS, KX, LM, LN, LR, LT,
LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NP, OQ, PD,
PE, PG, PO, PS, PW, A, J, LWB.

FOR SALE—Grand Piano by Heine (Hannover)—Perfect condition—Excellent tone. First reasonable offer accepted. Apply G. MISKIN, GILMAN & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE, Studebaker "special six" 5 seater Motor Car, has run under 5000 miles. First class condition. Apply Box W.X. c/o "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET—SIX ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE for about one year at Kowloon, near ferry with large garden, middle of April. Apply to Box Q.M. c/o "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET

2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local Authority from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller, Department.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Des Voux Road entrance. 400

OFFICE TO LET

SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "Union Building" from 1st April.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. 486

INTIMATION

BURNETT'S
DRY GIN

BURNETT'S Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born — AND STILL IS!

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHON

BIRTHS.

JENSEN.—At Shanghai, on March 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT JENSEN, a son, WALTER.—At Shanghai, on March 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. WALKER, a daughter.

DEATH.

TALATI.—At Shanghai, on March 21st, JAL, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. TALATI, aged three months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 28TH, 1922.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND STRIKE PAY.

With the end of the month drawing near, most residents of the Colony are looking for guidance as to whether or not a deduction should be made from the wages of domestic servants for the eight or ten days they were "on strike" at the beginning of the month. Several communications have reached us on the subject urging the need for a general understanding. That would best be obtained through a pronouncement on the subject by a general meeting of residents. At the annual meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association last week the question was moved, but it was felt by the Chairman to be a question for decision not by an association representing one section of the territory of the Colony, but by the community as a whole, and inasmuch as a meeting of Peak residents has been called for this evening to consider the question, it was felt that it would be advisable to defer the matter in order to see whether, if thought desirable, any common action could be taken on the question. On the other hand, the new Honorary Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association expressed the opinion that whether servants should, or should not be paid for the period of the strike was an individual matter. But the point is that all individuals have a common grievance in this connection, and the general opinion among employers as to what action in the circumstances is desirable ought to have some vehicle of expression for general guidance. As we have already said, nothing would serve that purpose better than a public meeting of employers for the purpose of passing a resolution on the subject. It is not, in our opinion, a matter for individual decision. The servants did not regard it as "an

individual matter" when they went on strike, and it is certainly the general wish that there should be something approaching common action on the part of employers who will shortly be faced with the question as to whether they will, or will not, pay wages for the week or ten days that their servants deserted. In the few cases where employers have refused to permit the return of the servants who have left them, they have experienced the greatest difficulties, we understand, in getting other servants. There is no free market. There is common action by the members of the guild apparently, and intimidation by the executive. It has been rumoured that unless sympathetic treatment is given to servants in connection with their absence from work during the first week of this month, it is quite likely that another strike may occur next week. One of the suggestions made to us is that the master should retain one half of the pay for the period of the strike, as he did the work in the "boy's" absence, and that the "boy" should be given the other half towards rice, and because it is recognised that he was terrorised to go out. On the other hand, as a correspondent puts it in a letter we publish on the subject to-day, the employer has to ask himself whether "sympathetic treatment" would not be an incentive to strikes in the future. If servants stand to lose little or nothing by joining in strikes which do not directly concern them, what is to deter them from obeying, or even questioning, any order of the kind that the executive of their guild may at any time be inclined to issue? We do not know why the servants should not expect to bear the cost of their sacrifice. If it is pleaded that they were terrorised into taking the action they did, may we not suppose that they regarded the dollars and cents they might reasonably expect to forfeit by leaving their employment as "insurance"—the price to be paid for the protection or immunity thus enjoyed by themselves and their families from the murderous attentions of the rascals who are said to have menaced them? We cannot forget that servants who had been ten, twenty and even thirty years in the same service, who had no personal grievance whatever, but on the contrary may be thankful for, considered it to be worth their while to leave their employment until the agency of intimidation sanctioned their return. Even the hospitals, which care for so many of their own people, were deserted by the Chinese staffs. If they did not reckon that it was worth their while to forfeit pay for the time they absented themselves, what did they think? Whether there is any common understanding or not among employers on the subject, it is certain that, notwithstanding the disconcerting precedent set in the case of the seamen, the deduction will be made in very many instances. In this connection it may be recalled that when the servants began to return to their employment the Orders of the General Officer Commanding the Troops cited the King's Regulations applying to absentee civilian employees of the War Department. They will not receive pay for the period of their absence, whatever excuse they make. We have heard of certain other large employers, i.e. clubs and institutions—who have decided, "this time" to pay full wages, with a warning. It would be useful to know what action the Government intends taking in the case of the kitchen staffs and ward room attendants at the hospitals or other Government employees who may have deserted during the strike. At there is a meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, perhaps an Unofficial Member would oblige by asking a question on the subject.

A dance at the U.S.R. Club is announced for Saturday next.

An interesting Musical Lecture is announced for to-night at Union Church Hall.

Information is sought by an advertisement to-day of the whereabouts of the will of the late Mr. E. H. SHARP, C.A.S., Q.B.E.

It is announced that Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis.

The results of Pitman's Shorthand Examinations at the Italian convent are as follows:—Speed: Misses Lily Wilkinson, Laura Figueiredo and Maria Alaracha. Elementary: Misses Ada Pepperel, Juliette Elrod, Jacintha Domingo, Kiolet Danenberg, Violet May, Irene Alwee and Marjorie Pious.

The Consul-General for Peru announces the doubling of the Consulate ad valorem tariff.

The formality of establishing friendship between China and Germany took place on March 20th at Peking, when formal notes were exchanged between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the German Minister.

It is reported that a reward of \$20,000 has been offered by the Canton Government for the arrest of the miscreant who assassinated General Tang Heng last Tuesday evening at the Tai-sha-tou station.

An epidemic of suicides is reported among the Chinese population of Peking. In most cases the cause of suicide has been trivial, and the police are now taking the utmost precautions to deal with the phenomenon.

A very interesting old resident of Yokohama has just passed away in Canada in the person of Mrs. E. A. Vincent who was in Canada on a visit to a son and a married daughter. Mrs. Vincent was 87 years of age.

It was hoped that the exceptionally fine band of H.M.S. Renown would play at the Ball in the pavilion during the Prince's visit and a message has now been received that the band will kindly lend their services.

A brickworks was burnt out at Lok mantau, on the Fanling Road on Saturday. The damage is estimated at \$3,000. Police and villagers had a strenuous time in dealing with the outbreak which was finally extinguished.

According to statistics compiled by the Federation of Labour unions there are nearly 10,000 labourers unemployed in the City of Canton. The explanation given is that the steady increase in the running expenses of shops has caused many employers to reduce the number of people employed in their shops and factories.

A man who claimed to be a *foki* at the Canton branch of a local firm, at No. 74, Queen Road Central, obtained admittance to the premises to sleep. During the night he left with the contents of the safe—\$3,700 in notes and other valuables. He evidently got the key of the safe from the pocket of the sleeping proprietor.

In selecting the granddaughter of General Chang Hsun, who was Governor of Kirin under the Manchou régime, to be his wife, the young ex-Emperor is reported in the vernacular papers to have chosen from 12 photographs which were submitted to him for his approval. The future wives are now engaged in the study of Chinese and English at the palace of Prince Chun, the former Regent.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on March 26th, of Herbert William Lowden, of Manila, Philippine Islands, and Wallacey, Liverpool, England, and Edith Mary Black (née Wakeling), of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Clayton, Surrey, England. Mr. Arthur Butterfield, a very old friend of the bridegroom, gave the bride away, and the Misses Dreyfus, of Manila, acted as bridesmaids.

Crusade has been started against the wearing of the Mandarin coat. The *Canton Times* says:—At the tenth meeting of the Federation of District Assemblies, it was decided that the Pau Kwa, or the mandarin coat of the Ching Dynasty shall not be permitted to be worn on any occasion. The delegate from the Weiyuan Assembly said that in certain villages in the province the gentry usually put on the Pau Kwa when officiating at the annual ancestral memorial service. The delegate was of the opinion that since the monarchical government has ended, these court costumes should not be allowed to be worn. He suggested that should any person attired in the costumes should be fined or imprisoned.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 a.m., March 27th.
Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea. Direction unknown.

2.15 p.m.
Typhoon in about 113 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

BOTTLED IN ENGLAND

Ross's

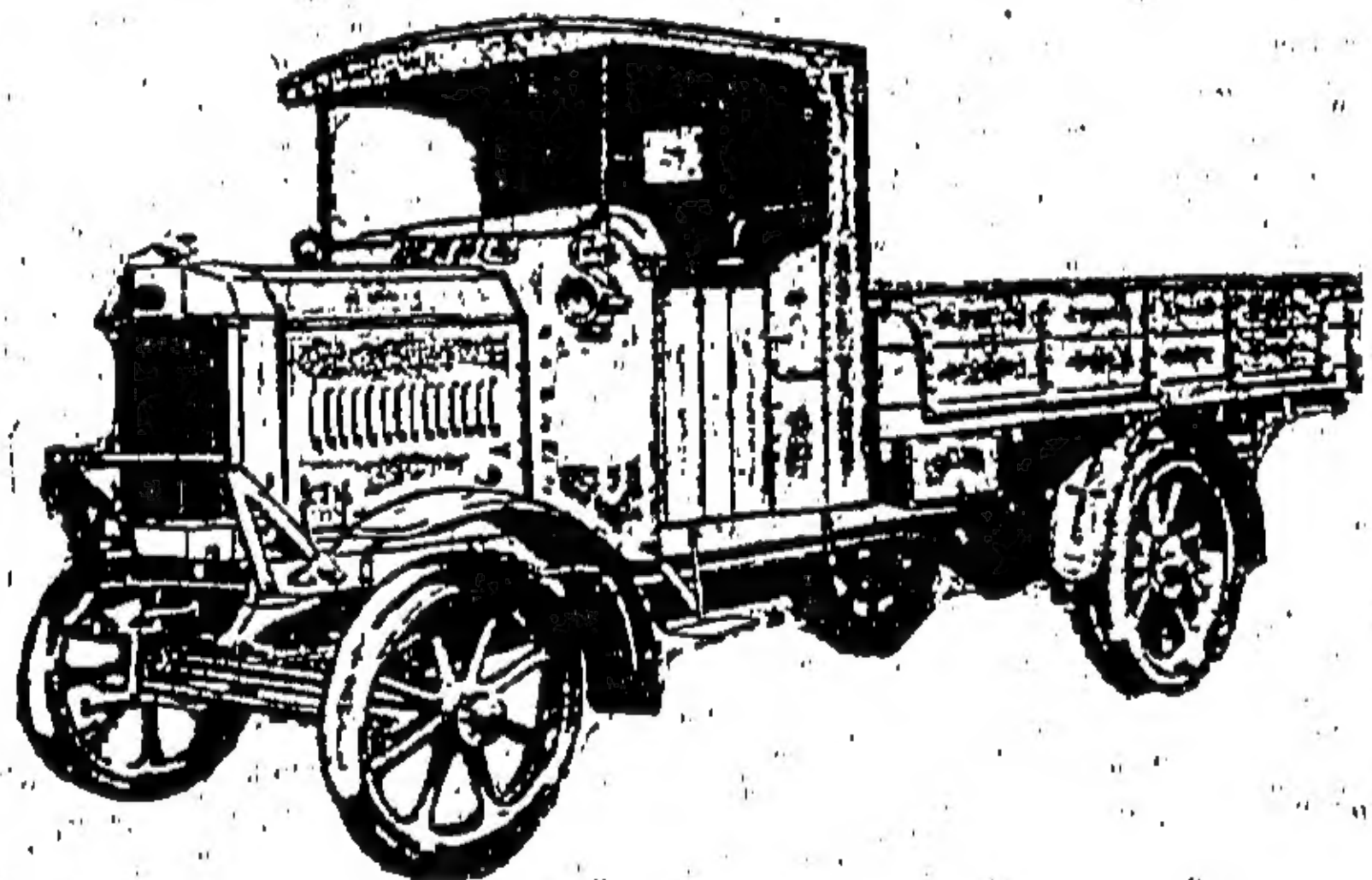
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FILMS WE OUGHT TO HAVE.

SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. H. B. Bell have given their views on "What the public ought to have" in the way of cinema films at a meeting of the Stoll Picture Theatre Club on February 8th.

Mr. Bell, who presided, alluding to the use of the cinema for teaching history, said people did not wake up to modern inventions—they still paid more for the first floor of a house, which was noisy, than for the top floor, which was the best. (Laughter.) They showed that they did not appreciate the light. (Laughter.) The average educated man and woman knew absolutely nothing about history. They were absolutely blind, deaf, and dumb on the subject. (Laughter.) History, which was the nation's memory, had been killed. "I left school," he added, "at the age of 18, knowing no history at all." The phrase, "India was won by the sword, and must be kept by the sword," was wrong. India was won by commerce, and must be kept by commerce. It the cinema were used for history, the average man would have an intelligent visualisation of history. All history was taught by pictures, even if it were only the mental picture of a date. Some of these pictures were wildly wrong, and the cinema ought to be able to correct them. "I think," Mr. Bell concluded, "the thing will be done, but it will be done badly." (Laughter.)

Mr. Chesterton observed that he was a comparatively recent convert to the cinema. He began to have his suspicions when every public body denounced the cinema as immoral. He knew there must be something good about a thing modern Governments were trying to stop. (Load laughter.) It was far more creditable if they must be put on the screen, that it should be in the form of a burglary, which required courage and fidelity to one's comrades, rather than the exhibition of some politician which had no redeeming features or saving graces. (Laughter.) A great deal could be put on the firm which could not be put in the newspapers. The cinema had the advantage of starting clear of the compromises of Victorian times. For instance, it was believed that newspapers could not possibly give a vivid and direct picture of the inside of politics. It was not really the fault of the newspapers, but of the chaotic state of the law of libel. (Laughter.) "I think one might say," he added, "that novels state facts about fictitious people and newspapers state facts about real people. There were several recently written novels which he thought would make good films. One, "The Black Circle," was full of murders, suicides, explosions, and everything which made life charming. (Laughter.) A large number of novels were not suitable for films at all, such as "Vanity Fair" for Thackeray's style was directly antagonistic to cinema reproduction. Mr. Chesterton ridiculed the suggestion that Mr. Shaw's "Pygmalion" should be filmed, saying one might as well talk of the Venus de Milo being orchestrated, or the "Moonlight Sonata" being re-cast in bronze. One thing he liked on the cinema was a mob. The stage mob was as a rule, unconvincing. "Hypatia," the heroine was violently murdered by a crowd of fanatics. On the stage live models came on and stood in a row. Hypatia then made a speech about Plato, after which one of the monks stepped forward, and with an air of official reluctance, gave her a tap on the head. Then she died all over stage, still making speeches. (Laughter.)

TRANSPLANTING GLANDS.
STRIKING SURGICAL SUCCESS.

An interesting experiment in surgery has recently been completed in Sing-Sing Prison, New York State, in transferring healthy glands from an executed criminal to the body of a criminal epileptic. An examination by the prison officials, of George Hauser, the epileptic in question, disclosed that certain glands in his body were abnormal and defective to an extent which the doctors believed tended to perpetuate and increase the general physical defective condition which had characterized him since birth. It was decided to conduct the experiment as soon as healthy glands could be obtained. Edward Persons, a particularly healthy specimen, condemned to be electrocuted for murder, was selected to supply the glands, which were taken from his body immediately following his death and preserved until ready to be transplanted into the body of Hauser. The surgeons who undertook the operation report that Hauser is already showing signs of improvement, and they have every hope that the normal glands will produce normal conditions in the epileptic. —Daily Telegraph.

FOLK-LORE IN THE KING'S BENCH.

COUNSEL'S QUANT LEGEND OF LONDON TOWN.

Proceedings in the King's Bench Division on February 6th, were considerably enlivened by a runcy outburst on the part of Mr. St. John Macdonald, dealing with the unsuspected folk-lore of the metropolis.

Mr. Justice Roche had remarked that he could not accept all the evidence given by Mr. Macdonald's client. Mr. Macdonald thereupon suddenly cast off the mantle of common, every-day law.

"Extraordinary things happen in London, your lordship," he said, with a quite romantic irrelevance. "People go to church and see other people married, and think they are being married themselves."

"I was told by a clergyman that if twelve young couples went to church to see another couple being married, they all held hands, and thought they too were being married."

Spontaneous laughter marked the gratitude of everybody for the interlude, after which the judge, not without an air of refreshment—said, "You are not addressing a jury at the Old Bailey, Mr. Macdonald." The case in hand then proceeded.

Solicitor at Marylebone County Court: Does your husband do anything?—Wife: Oh, yes, he fetches the beer.

Scotland's Glory through the Ages.

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PETER DAWSON'S

P.D. SCOTCH WHISKY

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This Six-part Picture was made by Thomas H. Ince and Features **BESSIE BARRISCALE.**

It Tells of an Actress Who Plans a Revenge on a Man and Gives It Up for the Sake of His Little Son.

The Picture is Interesting.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances.

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER in "BRANDED FOUR." Episodes 6th and 7th.

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Chateaufort
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"Special Brandy"
"15 years" Brandy
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(in 17th century bottles)

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LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar. An Excellent Safeguard against FEVERS.

Insist on having "ROSE'S."

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 27th

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.79	29.77
Temperature	69	84	85
Humidity	72	84	97
Wind Direction	E	E	Calm
Force	4	6	0
Weather	od	cr	or
Rain	0.19	0.00	2.29

Highest open-air Temperature on 25th ... 62
Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th ... 62

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Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
28 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	\$4.80
28 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.00
27 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.25
27 x 3 1/4	"	35.00	5.50
30 x 3 1/4	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Millimeter Sizes Fabric			
875 x 105	Clincher	68.00	
885 x 105	"	73.00	
815 x 120	"	80.00	
880 x 130	"	82.75	
880 x 135	"	95.00	
885 x 135	"	98.00	
Inch Sizes Royal Cord			
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00
32 x 4	"	115.50	9.75
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
34 x 4 1/2	"	139.00	11.50
33 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	11.75
34 x 4 1/2	"	137.00	12.00
35 x 4 1/2	"	149.00	12.25
35 x 5	"	155.00	13.00
Inch Sizes Nobby Cord			
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

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M/S. "Tongking"	14th Apr.	25th April
M/S. "Malaya"	14th Apr.	28th May
M/S. "Java"	7th May	15th June
M/S. "Peru"	15th June	23rd July

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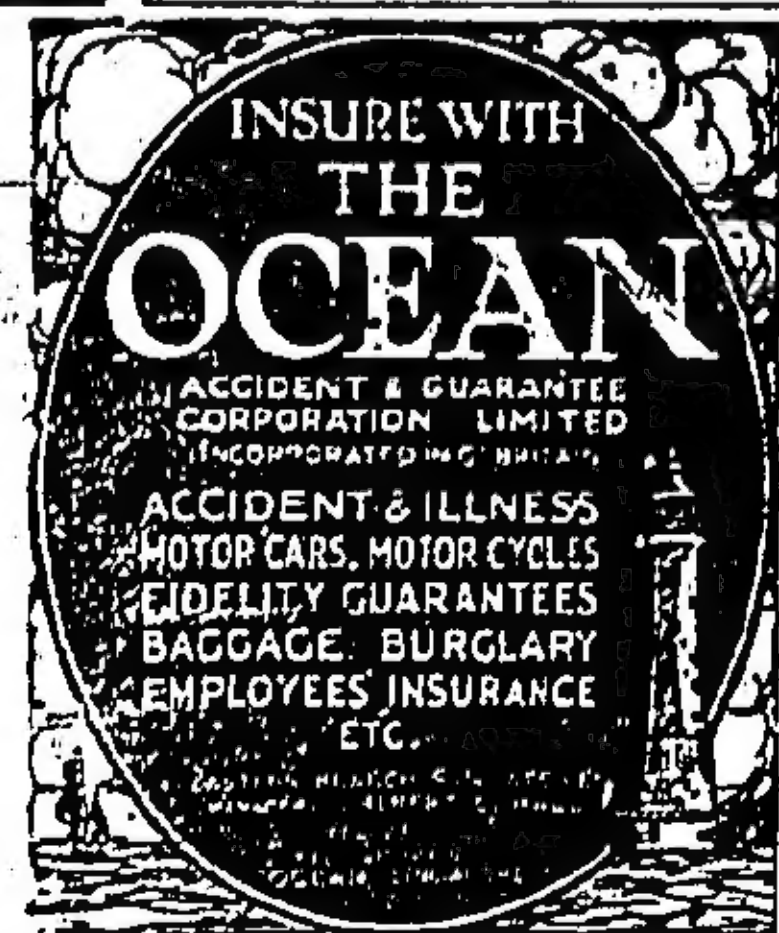
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STRONG ATTACK ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

WARNING TO AGITATORS.

The promised Indian debate took place on February 14th, and proved—at any rate, for a time—the most interesting, as it was certainly the least hackneyed, of the many subjects of debate which have been raised on the Address. It began with an uncompromising attack on the Indian policy of the Government, as carried out by Mr. Montagu since he succeeded Mr. Chamberlain, and neither of the two members, who led the assault, spared the Secretary of State. But, whereas Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, in making his case, upon officially admitted facts, Mr. Gwyne allowed himself more than the ordinary license of the House of Commons in the use of personalities, which lost in effectiveness just in proportion to their virulence. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, however, drew up a very severe and damaging indictment of the policy which has produced the present "menacing situation" in India—the words are Lord Curzon's and which has at length compelled the Indian Government to threaten "sternness and severity."

The case of the critics was that this "sternness and severity" ought to have been meted out to the Indian agitators long before, and that, in particular, Gandhi, the brothers Ali, and the notorious Lala Lajpat Rai ought to have had their mischievous activities suitably curtailed. Sir William Joynson-Hicks complained that Mr. Montagu had ruled India "as a Liberal and as a Home Ruler." He objected to that as a Conservative who believed that good government was more important for India than self-government, and, moreover, Mr. Montagu's policy had proved a signal failure. Nor was his gloomy and deplorable picture of the present state of India challenged by the Secretary of State, who admitted it all. His real defence was that there were deep-seated causes of unrest in India which would have produced trouble, whoever had been the occupant of his office during the last two years.

GANDHI'S ARREST SUSPENDED.
Mr. Montagu revealed to the House the fact that a short time ago he informed the Indian Government that they must have the right to arrest if they arrested Gandhi, who had been insolently challenging them to do so. A little later, therefore, the order was given, but then came a "dramatic change" for the fanatic altered his mind, donned the white sheet of repentance for the follies, and worse, into which he had led his dupes, and promised good behaviour. So the Indian Government have postponed proceedings against him, to see whether he is serious in his new professions. If he is not as good as his word, then, so Mr. Montagu assured the House of Commons, they would take effective steps to deal with him.

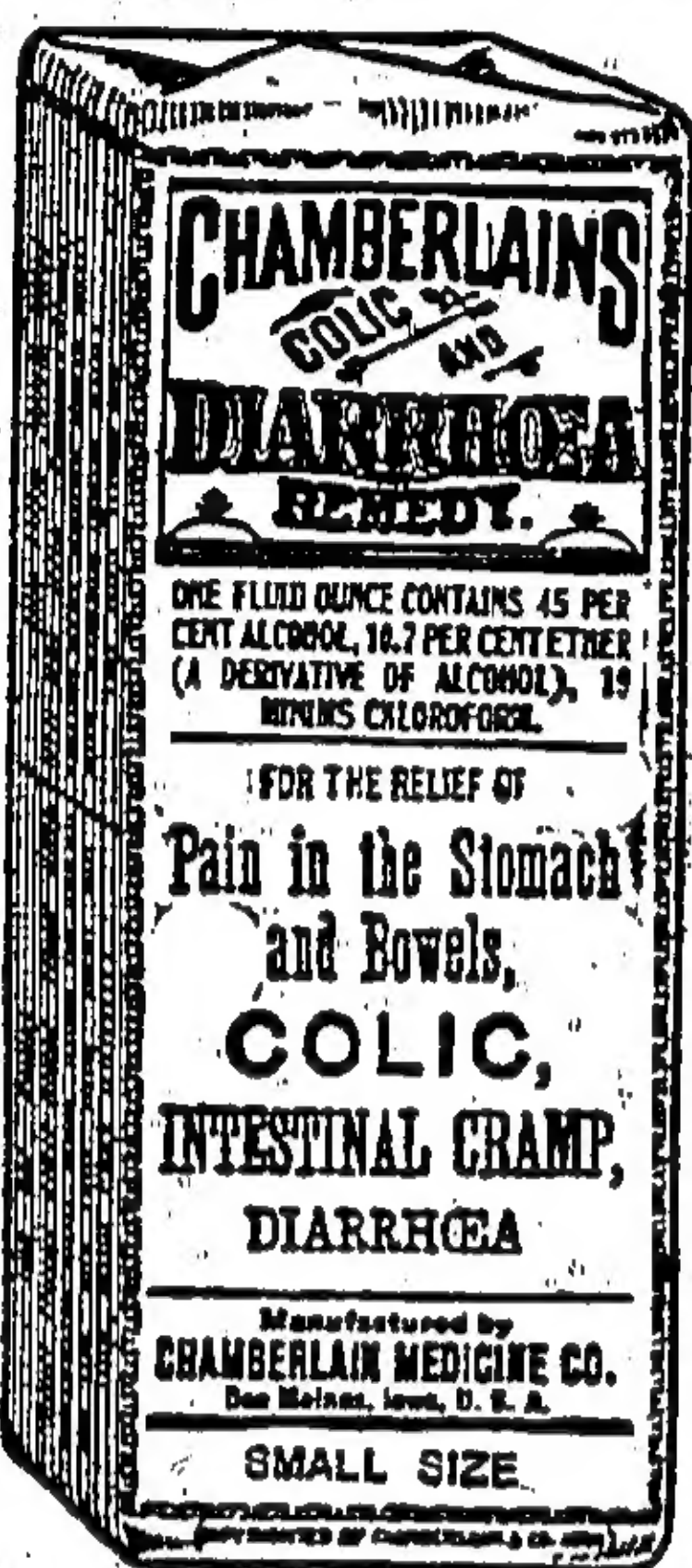
But why not before? No answer was forthcoming to that question, though Mr. Montagu declared that he had not interfered with the Indian Government or interfered in any way with their freedom of action. He claimed, indeed, that the Provincial Governments had not been slow to put down seditious-mongers, and that the general policy of the Indian Government was to support the Provincial and local authorities whenever possible, so long as their action was purely local, but to exercise their own discretion in any matter affecting India as a whole. But when he was challenged to say why Gandhi and the Ali brothers had been allowed to go to Malabar, in spite of the protests of the Malabar Government and the men on the spot, his reply was that he did not remember the circumstances.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.
He was also charged with having "broken the heart of the Indian Civil Service" and the cheers which greeted his statements were renewed again and again. Sir William Joynson-Hicks quoted from two remarkable letters, which revealed the intense distrust felt by many officers of the service, who find it heart-breaking to see their grand work "all turning to ashes," and he quoted also Sir William Vincent's startling figures as to the falling off in number of English candidates. Mr. Montagu admitted that the distrust existed, but said that it was due to misunderstandings and misapprehensions, and claimed that the Indian Civil Service officers were fully protected by all the Governments in India, both central and provincial.

The Secretary of State's analysis of the causes of unrest in India was very skillful, and his whole bearing was very different from his attitude during the debate on General Dyer and the rising in the Punjab. He laid stress on the steady growth of "race consciousness" in the East, which makes many Indians resent the rule of the British Raj. He referred to the present economic conditions of India, where prices are very high and the people are very poor; to the bad influence upon Moslem opinion of the Allies' policy towards Turkey, and to the bitter memories of the Amritsar shooting. He spoke also of Bolshevik propaganda, of industrial labour and agrarian troubles, and of certain other causes of discontent. Mr. Montagu spoke as dispassionately as he could, but no one could listen to him without realising his intense disappointment that the reform scheme on which he and Lord Chelmsford had staked everything had produced such disappointing results.

British policy, he said, had not changed. It was to maintain the integrity of the British Empire, coupled with the development of self-government in India. But he added, with a frankness entirely acceptable to most members in the House, that "Parliament would not be justified in thinking of extending the scope of the reforms at the present time," and he added the Indian politicians to remember that the only criterion for judging when such extension could be conceded was the use which they made of the reforms they now enjoyed. That, he said, was the "absolute essential condition," and he also reminded the agitators that any "separatist tendencies and disloyalty to the King-Emperor" would meet with the strongest resistance from the British Government. As a declaration of policy, that could scarcely have been bettered, but it was a statement in no less essential, and the Indian Government have now given public witness that they will not tolerate any further abuse of their leniency. Will they stand to it? That is the question.

PREMIER'S STRONG SPEECH.
The Prime Minister, who spoke late, said that there was no reason to panic, though there was much in the state of India to occasion grave concern. The excitability produced by the war was subsiding, but it would take time, and there had been a good deal of pouring new wine into old bottles, in the way of mixing Western and Eastern ideas. Lord Curzon hoped very shortly to take up the question of Turkey and try to arrange a satisfactory peace. We should have to be "fairly just," and not bow the neck of further trouble by a temporary solution of (Continued on foot of next column.)

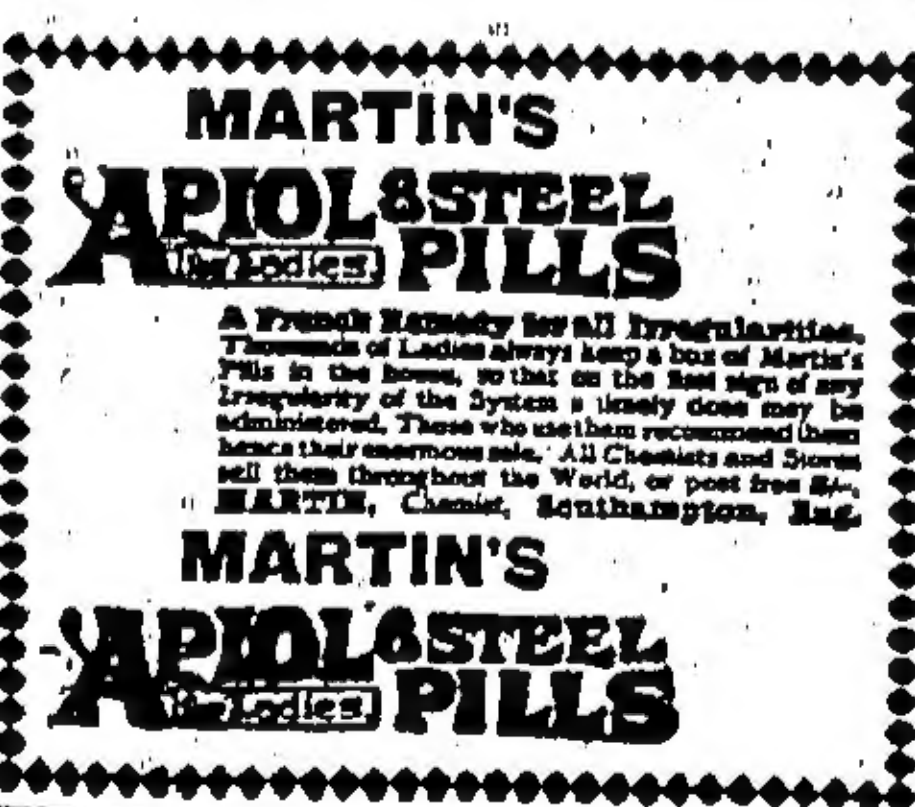


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our difficulties. As for the new scheme of reforms, if it failed, the failure must not be attributable to our default; but those who thought that it was possible to develop suddenly in India something which it took centuries to develop here were propagating doctrines that would lead the Indian people to their ruin. Gradual development alone was sure, and authority must be maintained. The position of the Home Government had never varied. They would support the Indian Government in any steps they thought necessary to take to establish their authority, and every despatch sent to India had been couched in those terms. But before they intervened they ought to have a most overwhelming case. Under no circumstances or conditions, said the Prime Minister, would the Government impair the sovereignty of the King-Emperor in India. We could not divest ourselves of our trust without shame or dishonour.

The debate was continued by Lieut.-Colonel Page Croft, until the Labour party demanded with loud shouts that Colonel Wedgwood should be heard. The Speaker explained that he had called on Colonel Page Croft on the understanding that time was left for the Labour spokesman. At a quarter to eleven, when the Speaker appealed to Colonel Page Croft to conclude his remarks, Mr. Walsh, on behalf of the Labour party, intimated that as no proper time had been given to his party they would take no part in the debate or division.

The amendment was defeated by 248 to 84, and the Address was then agreed to.—Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA

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BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 29th March, Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TARSANG"	Friday, 31st March, 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"WAISHING"	Friday, 31st March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 31st March, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 31st March, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"OHUNGSANG"	Monday, 3rd April, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Wednesday, 5th April, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 10th April, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Suihow when inducement offers.

BOHNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers carrying excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Choochow.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 5th April, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th April.	

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	5th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	14th Apr.	do.
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	14th May.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 3896.



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP: ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. M. MATSUYAMA

As Company has on hand a large number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 2, Raffles Place.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS, CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

SS. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 1st April...Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

SS. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 1st May... do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REISS & Co., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

SS. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Mar.
SS. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "AMAZONE" 11,000 ... On or about 31st Mar.
MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, LEBANON, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "FORTHOS" 20,000 ... On or about 14th April.
"AMBOISE" 15,000 ... On or about 8th April.
"CORDILLERE" 11,000 ... On or about 17th April.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH KEN PORTS OF CHINA ... "COM. MAGES" 15,000 ... End of April

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 743

A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Food is excellent.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasamoro ... Thursday, Mar. 30th, at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Sunday, 2nd Prox, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO
General Manager.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,092	29th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,700	4th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	8,800	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,937	29th Apr.	do
"DUNERA"	8,400	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,946	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do
"SICILIA"	8,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,100	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEYSER"	9,000	21st June	do
"SOUFAT"	7,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,000	8th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	18th July	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" 7,000 29th Mar. Singapore, Penang & Rangoon (with Transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" 8,000 10th April call Sandakan. Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KALYAN" 9,000 29th Mar. Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"JAPAN" 8,000 29th Mar. Shanghai & Japan.
"ISMAILIA" 8,000 31st Mar. Japan
"COLABA" 8,000 4th Apr. Amoy

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the connecting steamer.

44 dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

Cargo only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG UNDER TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said

"ALTAI MARU" Saturday, 15th Apr.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"HONOLULU MARU" Tuesday, 18th April.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via and return—Takes cargo to OAKLAND, PORTLAND, S.F. & CANADA

"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passengers) Thursday, 6th April.

NEW YORK via Panama—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" Monday, 1st May

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ. Monday, 2nd Apr.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai. Sunday, 3rd Apr.

"AMAZON MARU" Monday, 3rd April.

KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KALU MARU" Thursday, 6th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 6th April.

Tel. No. 1090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

SS. "GARLIC PRINCE" 21st April.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain) 81, George's Building.

Telephone 2145. Telegrams (Furpresto).

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 28th Mar., noon
SHANGHAI	"KWAIGSE"	On 29th Mar., D.L.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"HIN SAUNG"	On 29th Mar., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 29th Mar., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 30th Mar., noon
SHANGHAI	"NIN-TO"	On 1st Apr., 10 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd Apr., 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd Apr., 4 p.m.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th Apr., 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Apr., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, avoidance of Pass in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Rangoon (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to it. Passengers and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. CARGO & BAG GAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.). For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

STEAMER	TONS	Call at Dairen & omit Shanghai	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERIA MARU	9,000	(Calling at Keelung)	Apr. 2nd
TAIYO MARU	18,500	...	Apr. 4th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	...	Apr. 24th
YENYO MARU	May 7th
KOREA MARU	May 13th
SHINYO MARU	May 29th

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TERMINES BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 ... LEAVE HONGKONG

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... May 1st

RAKUYO MARU ... 14,000 ... May 15th

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

American Steamers

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

SS. "HOOPER STATE" ... LEAVE HONGKONG ... (Arrive San Francisco)

SS. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th

SS. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON

SS. "LAKE GILANO" ... May 2nd, noon

SS. "LAKE FAULK" ... Mar. 28th, 5 p.m.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Freight only.

Monthly Sailings.

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

SS. "WEST IR" ... May 5th

SS. "HANOVER" ... May 17th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc. apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Managing Agent, U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Office Address: "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong.

Telephone 141.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 16th April

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 28th Mar.

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 21st April

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Sydney & Melbourne via Port. To Hongkong for Australia

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provision, etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is on board. Reduced Fares, 10% below through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

